

should be known. While I am strongly opposed to changing old names except for the best of reasons, it is necessary to know what the authorities are doing in these particulars.

My object in sending out this circular is to invite all who are interested in this matter to assist in the work of revision. I shall be grateful to all who have found difficulties in using "West Coast Shells" if they will write to me concerning their difficulties and make suggestions as to improvements.

I wish also to be informed of any errors, either in names or descriptions, that have been discovered, and shall be thankful to receive suggestions that would be helpful in writing new descriptions. Information concerning new species is especially desired; also any recently discovered facts concerning well-known species.

I would be especially grateful to those who have specimens of new species if they would loan me such as I do not already possess, and give me information as to the names, localities, etc., of any species which are not already mentioned in "West Coast Shells," or of any unusual varieties that should be noticed.

JOSIAH KEEP.

Mills College P. O., Alameda Co., Calif., March 21, 1900.

NOTICES OF SOME NEW JAPANESE MOLLUSKS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

The following species were mostly sent by Mr. Y. Hirase. They will be illustrated in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science.

Eulota horrida n. sp. Shell broadly and perspectively umbilicated, depressed, the spire very low conoid, nearly flat, periphery angulated, the angle situated high, base convex, inflated. Surface dull, yellowish-brown, shaggy with epidermal flattened processes and filaments, which are arrayed in six or eight concentric series, on the base, and at the periphery; the upper surface smoother. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$. Aperture oblique, subcircular, a little excised by the preceding whorl; peristome thin, slightly expanded on the outer and basal margins. Alt. 6, diam. 14, umbilicus 4 mm. Allied to *H. ciliosa* Pfr. and probably to *H. setocincta* A. Ad., but the spire is lower.

Eulota (Trishoplita?) mesogonia n. sp. Shell umbilicate, with

moderately raised, conoidal spire, distinctly angular periphery and convex base. Uniform chestnut colored. Striatulate and densely though indistinctly granulate, the granules elongated in the direction of growth-lines. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slowly increasing, the last angular at the periphery, slightly descending in front. Aperture oblique, rounded-lunate, the peristome slightly expanded. Alt. $7\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Prov. Tonga (Gaines).

Ganesella Jacobii n. sp. Shell rather narrowly umbilicate, semi-globose, thin, pale yellowish corneous; surface striatulate, decussated with incised spiral lines; spire convexly conoidal; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slowly increasing, the last one very indistinctly angular at the periphery in front, becoming rounded on the latter half, convex beneath, excavated around the narrow umbilicus. Aperture oblique, lunate, the peristome narrowly expanded, white, base-columellar margin reflexed. Alt. $13\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $18\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; umbilicus slightly over 1 mm. wide.

Cycolotus (?) micron, n. sp. Shell very minute, somewhat discoidal, with low conoid spire and widely open umbilicus; composed of $3\frac{1}{3}$ tubular whorls, separated by deep sutures, the last one barely in contact with the preceding at the aperture; pale corneous, subtranslucent, with delicate growth-striae. Aperture circular, vertical, the peristome simple and thin, continuous. Operculum lodged at the edge, presenting a densely concentrically lamellose external face, the center deeply sunken. Alt. $\frac{3}{4}$, diam. 1.6 mm.

Pomatiopsis Hirasei, n. sp. Shell perforate, tarreted, in shape resembling *Pomatiopsis californicus* Pils.; general color pale yellowish green, produced by buff streaks and lines on a light green ground; surface nearly smooth. Whorls remaining 5 (the earlier being eroded or decollate), quite convex, separated by deep sutures. The last third of the last gyration of the suture does not descend as much as the preceding turns, giving the effect of a slightly ascending whorl toward the mouth. Aperture ovate, subangular above, the outline a little flattened on the parietal margin; peristome simple, continuous, black-edged; the columellar margin arcuate, a little thickened and perceptibly dilated. Alt. 9, diam. 4.8, longest axis of aperture 3.6 mm. Operculum ovate, brown, the cicatrix oblong, large, occupying the inner half of the inside face, its edge raised.

I at first thought to place this species in the *Realiidae*; but on examining the radula, I found it could belong neither to that family nor to the *Assiminiidae*, the dentition being far nearer that of *Pomatiopsis*. The formula of denticles is $\frac{3}{2-2}$, 5, 6, 6. The median denticle in the central and a median teeth is larger than its fellows. This radula differs from that of the American *Pomatiopses* in having two, instead of one, basal denticles on each side of the central tooth. See NAUTILUS XII, 127; X, 37, for information on the American species.